

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1913.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

1. The total number of immigrants that arrived from Southern India at Penang (Straits Settlements), the port of disembarkation for Perak and the first port of call for all immigrants for the Federated Malay States, was 118,583 in 1913 as against 106,928 in 1912, showing an increase of 11,655.

This is the highest figure ever recorded, exceeding the previous record (1911) by 10,112.

Details of the arrivals month by month are given in appendix A.

2. The immigrants were of the following classes:

Assisted immigrants (i.e., free labourers imported at the expense of the Immigration Fund for work on estates and elsewhere)....	91,236
Other immigrants (traders, labourers, and others)*	27,347
	<hr/> 118,583

Of this number the following proceeded to various parts of the Federated Malay States:

Assisted immigrants	76,878
Others (estimated)	9,000

giving an estimated total number of arrivals in the Federated Malay States of about 85,000, as compared with about 77,000 in the year 1912.

3. The number of deck passengers from Penang to Southern India in 1913 was 70,090 (66,695 adults and 3,395 children). Particulars will be found in appendix B. I estimate that as many as 50,000 of these came from the Federated Malay States. This would give an estimated excess for the Federated Malay States of arrivals over departures of 35,000.

4. The Tamil population of the Federated Malay States on 10th March, 1911, is given in the census report as 156,730. This figure includes Telugus and Malayalees as well as Tamils. The corresponding Tamil population at the end of the year 1913 might be put at 220,000. The above estimates can only be taken as a very rough approximation as the data on which they are based are somewhat slender.

5. The weekly service from India under contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was carried on satisfactorily during the year by the steamers "Teesta," "Taroba" and "Tara." These boats call at Port Swettenham every Friday on the voyage from India and also on every alternate Tuesday on the voyage to India.

6. In addition to the ordinary weekly steamer there were thirteen extra trips made by steamers put on to deal with the increased traffic during the busy season from May to July.

The "Catharine Apear" made five trips, the "Fultala" two, and one each was made by the "Santhia," "Sofala," "Sealda," "Lightning" and "Edavana."

7. The average number of deck passengers brought per trip from India to Penang was 1,824, and the average number returning 1,348.

8. The number of assisted passages taken during 1913 for labourers and their families emigrating from Southern India and paid for from the Immigration Fund was 87,542½ as against 76,765½ in 1912. Children under 10 years of age are carried at half rates.

QUARANTINE.

9. Except for three steamers, when all passengers were landed at Penang (in two cases where no connecting boat was immediately available and in another instance in December when the regular weekly steamer carrying the mails arrived late at Penang), all passengers booked for Port Swettenham throughout the year were carried on to that port and the aided passengers were detained for observation there.

* In the above figures the children of "Assisted immigrants" have been included under that heading, and not under "Other immigrants" as was done in previous reports.

10. All labourers bound for Perak were landed at Penang and sent to the quarantine station at Pulau Jerejak.

Out of 65 steamers that arrived at Penang during the year only eight were actually quarantined on arrival (five for small-pox and three for observation for plague), but, following the practice that has obtained since July, 1911, all the assisted passengers by each steamer were detained for a period of observation in the quarantine station, and in three cases disease afterwards broke out. From the "Tara" of the 24th April there was one case of small-pox with one death, from the "Taroba" of the 3rd July one case of plague which proved fatal, and from the "Taroba" of the 27th November four fatal cases of cholera.

11. The old quarantine station at Pulau Jerejak was not used and it has now been definitely decided to abandon it. The question of extension of the accommodation at the new station was carefully considered and it was decided that with the completion of the new station at Port Swettenham the accommodation at the three stations of Penang, Port Swettenham and Singapore combined should be sufficient to meet all reasonable requirements for the present. The possibility of extensions being necessitated by further developments in immigration will not, however, be lost sight of.

12. Arrangements at the new station again worked admirably. The total number of Indian immigrants (including infants) sent to the station was 35,290, and the only cases of infectious disease that occurred amongst them were: cholera four with four deaths; plague one with one death; and small-pox six with one death. The total number of deaths from all causes was 31 (including six infants).

The longest period of detention on the Island was in the case of the immigrants who arrived by the "Taroba" on the 3rd July, who were detained 23 days on account of plague.

13. The temporary quarantine camp at Port Swettenham was in use throughout the year, as it was not possible to complete the new camp before the end of the year. Provision was made in the Selangor Estimates for an extension of the detention depôt, but work could not be begun until towards the close of the year, as it involved demolishing a part of the quarantine camp.

14. Small-pox occurred in the Port Swettenham Quarantine Camp among the immigrants from eight steamers, and cholera among the immigrants from two steamers. There were 10 cases of small-pox with no deaths, 18 cases of cholera with 13 deaths, and no cases of plague. Out of a total 59,302 immigrants who passed through the depôt at Port Swettenham, 33 died in the quarantine camp, one died in the detention depôt, and 10 died in Klang Hospital. Fifty-eight immigrants absconded from the quarantine camp during the year and 65 absconded from the detention depôt.

RECRUITING IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

15. The recruiting of indentured labour, which was stopped at the end of 1910, used to be conducted entirely through professional agents. Free labourers to the number of 571 were recruited last year through the department by professional recruiters holding licences, as compared with 938 in 1912.

Details of the distribution of these professionally recruited labourers are given in appendix C.

16. This class of recruiting is now confined almost entirely to Madras, only 81 having been shipped from Negapatam. A scheme was inaugurated at the end of the year for the improvement of recruiting through kanganies for Government departments, and the question of entirely discontinuing the professional system is under consideration.

The only justification for its continuance is that it enables this department to provide a nucleus of a labour force for those employers who have not hitherto employed Tamil labour and are not therefore in a position to employ their own kanganies.

17. Independent labourers to the number of 2,750 emigrated on their own account and were provided with free tickets. The number of these independent labourers in 1912 was 1,467.

18. The vast majority of the recruiting is now done by kanganies with licences issued by the Immigration Committee. The number of adult labourers recruited by licensed kanganies for the Federated Malay States in 1913 was 71,487 as against 63,640 in 1912.

The number of licences issued to kanganies during the year was 10,806 as against 10,145 in 1912. These figures include licences for the Straits Settlements, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis.

The results, both as regards the numbers and quality of the labour recruited, and the comparative infrequency of complaints of improper recruiting, must be considered most satisfactory.

19. The total number of adult labourers with free passage tickets from India who were introduced into the Federated Malay States during 1913 was :

								24,608
Perak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,528
Selangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,149
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503
Pahang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total								73,788

as against 65,102 in 1912 and 67,403 in 1911. About 19 per cent. of this number were women as against 18 per cent. in the previous year.

Fifteen labourers recruited by kanganies redeemed themselves in Penang by refunding the expenses of their recruitment and the rest proceeded to the places of employment for which they were recruited.

20. The increase of 8,686 as compared with the figures for 1912 was divided amongst the various States as follows :

								+ 5,233
Perak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 5,997
Selangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	- 2,342
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	- 202
Pahang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total								+ 8,686

In the case of Perak and Selangor the increase has followed normally on the development of the planting industry in those States. In Negri Sembilan the decrease is probably connected with the restrictions that have been imposed on the employment of Indian labour owing to unsatisfactory health conditions. As these conditions improve there will no doubt be a renewed demand for Indian labour.

21. There is an increase in the number of immigrants from Negapatam and a decrease in that from Madras. The number of adult assisted passengers shipped from Negapatam was 57,667 as compared with 50,942 in 1912 and 58,992 in 1911, and those who came from Madras were 26,182 as compared with 29,942 in 1912 and 25,498 in 1911.

The falling off in the numbers coming from Madras is to be attributed most probably to exceptionally prosperous conditions prevailing in the northern districts. In spite, however, of the temporary setback in the numbers from Madras it is to these northern districts that we shall probably have to look for further considerable increases in our numbers.

The question of establishing an emigration dépôt at some port in the north of the Madras Presidency is still engaging the attention of Government.

22. Both the kangany camp at Negapatam and that at Avadi near Madras worked satisfactorily during the year. The plague segregation camp adjoining the kangany camp at Negapatam was completed in March last, but there was no occasion to make use of it.

RECRUITING COMMISSIONS.

23. There was a tendency throughout the year to reduce the recruiting commissions paid to kanganies, and at the end of the year the average commission paid amounted to very little more than ten rupees. It is becoming more generally recognized by employers that the payment of a high commission, although it may achieve the object of securing a large number of labourers at short notice, generally means that recruiting is done in the worst possible manner, and that the labourers when they arrive are of such poor physique as to be little more than a burden and expense to the estate. The practice, however, of recruiting large numbers of labourers at any price and by any means was resorted to in some cases, and instances were brought to the notice of the department in which the importation of considerable batches of labourers recruited by professionals at a high fee had the immediate effect of a distressing increase in sickness and mortality.

LABOUR ON ESTATES.

24. The importation of indentured Indian labour having been stopped in 1910, this class of labour has now ceased to exist in the Federated Malay States. At the beginning of the year there were still nine statute immigrants remaining in Perak—eight on Strathmashie and one on Bagan Datoh Estates.

These gained their discharge during the early part of the year. No deaths, desertions or convictions occurred amongst them.

25. All the Indian labour now employed throughout the Federated Malay States is free. Labourers are landed free of debt and are free to leave their employment at any time upon giving a month's notice.

26. It is, however, incumbent on the employer of more than 10 Indian labourers under section 66 of the Labour Code within seven days of the engagement locally of any such labourer to make a return of such engagements to the nearest Labour Office.

The number of local engagements of Indian labourers registered during 1913 was 58,872 and the fees collected amounted to \$6,544. These are paid into the Indian Immigration Fund.

The number of Indian labourers recorded as engaged locally throughout the year in the quarterly returns sent by employers to the Labour Office under the provisions of section 113 of the Labour Code amounted to 60,188, and it may therefore be inferred that the requirements of section 66 were very generally complied with. It is reported by Labour Officers, however, that employers did not make use of the registers to any great extent for the purpose of tracing absconding coolies.

PERAK.

27. Returns of labourers under section 113 of the Labour Code were received from 226 estates (appendix D), and the number of labourers employed at the end of the year were given as follows:

Indians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,552
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,236
Javanese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,292
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,580
						Total	...	67,660

28. There are 63 hospitals maintained by employers of labour in Perak, and these serve 93 estates. With the exception of two, all of these hospitals were visited during the year by an officer of this department.

29. The Indian population on estates again showed a very marked increase during the year, rising from 45,498 to 52,552, and it is therefore satisfactory to be able to record a further decrease in the death-rate of this class of labour, which, for the estates for which figures are available, is shown to be 25.5 per mille as against 34.8 per mille in 1912 and 49.8 per mille in 1911.

30. Out of 75 estates having an average population of over 200 each, there are only 12 with a death-rate of more than 50 per mille, and eight with a death-rate of more than 60 per mille.

31. This is the first occasion on which it has been possible to obtain anything like full statistics of estate labourers other than Indians, and the returns have, also for the first time, been arranged by districts in order to obtain some idea of the difference of conditions prevailing in different parts of the country.

32. The number of visits of inspection made by officers of the department to estates in Perak was 257, and 201 different places of employment were inspected.

33. There were 12 convictions for offences against the labour laws, and fines amounting to \$390 were imposed. One estate manager was fined \$150 for causing hurt to a labourer, and a conductor was fined \$50 for failure to send a sick labourer to hospital. With these exceptions there were no complaints of serious ill-treatment by employers.

34. Tamil vernacular schools are maintained on the following estates: Gula, Chersonese, Sungei Gedong, Sungei Limau, Jebong, Lauderdale, Sabrang, Nova Scotia and Suffolk.

The first three are Government schools and have been long established. Most of the others were opened in the course of last year and are not as yet recognized by the Education Department. Schools have also been built on Hai Kee and Kalumpung Estates, but had not been opened at the end of the year.

SELANGOR.

35. Returns of labourers under section 113 of the Labour Code were received from 263 estates in Selangor, or an increase of 63 as compared with 1912.

The total number of labourers employed on estates, as shown by these returns, on the 31st December, 1913, were as follows:

Indians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,075
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,478
Javanese	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,007
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,244
						Total	89,804

36. Employers of labour on estates maintained 49 hospitals, which served 143 estates.

37. Appendix E contains statistics of the labour employed on 263 estates. The Indian death-rate shows a satisfactory decrease from 60.3 per mille in 1911 to 37.2 per mille in 1912 and 29.7 per mille in 1913.

38. The number of visits of inspection to estates by officers of this department was 342. Every estate was visited at least once during the year and many were visited on two or more occasions.

In addition to visits to estates many inspections were made of Government and estate hospitals and Public Works and Railway cooly lines.

39. The Deputy Controller of Labour reports that 166 complaints from labourers were registered in the Kuala Lumpur office. Of these, 80 were complaints against kanganies or other labourers, 44 were against employers for refusing to discharge complainants after due notice was said to have been given, and 42 are classified as miscellaneous.

Although in many cases the complaints of non-discharge after notice were found not to be supported by the facts, there is evidence of a strong reluctance on the part of certain employers to admit the labourer's right to obtain his discharge by giving a month's notice.

40. A record was not kept of the number of complaints made by labourers in the Coast districts. The Assistant Controller, Klang, reports that although a large number of complaints were made it was found on enquiry that a considerable proportion were either false or of a very trifling nature. It is reported that estate labourers in the Coast districts were, on the whole, treated well, and with much consideration by their employers, and the same applies to the inland districts of Selangor. There were very few complaints of ill-treatment by employers. In four such cases legal proceedings were taken and convictions were obtained.

41. Difficulties involving stoppage of work or insubordination on the part of considerable bodies of labourers were few in number and not of a serious nature. Reports of such disturbances are recorded from six estates. On two of these the labour forces concerned left the estates, and on the others the differences were settled.

42. A considerable advance was made during the year in the provision of elementary education for children on estates in Selangor. At the end of the year there were 72 estate schools most of which were in use and the rest nearing completion, and the number of children on the registers amounted to, approximately, 1,900.

43. The number of prosecutions for offences against labour laws was 16, and fines amounting to \$560 were inflicted.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

44. Returns of labourers under section 113 of the Labour Code were received from 107 estates in Negri Sembilan as compared with 52 in the year 1912, and the number of labourers employed on the 31st December, 1913, as given in these returns, was as follows:

	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,012
Indians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,186
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,949
Javanese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,295
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Total ...		27,442

45. There are 43 hospitals maintained by employers of labour on estates, and these serve 62 estates.

46. Appendix F shows that at the end of the year there were 12,012 Indian labourers employed on 70 estates. At the close of the previous year information was available from 52 estates employing 11,884 Indian labourers. The Indian deaths in 1913 are shown as 628 as compared with 1,333 in 1912, and the death-rate of the Indian labour force has decreased from 195.6 per mille in 1911 to 114.0 in 1912 and 53.2 in 1913.

47. The number of visits of inspection to places of employment, including Government cooly lines, was 101. The appointment of a Deputy Controller of Labour in April enabled this work to be performed more thoroughly than hitherto. The Deputy Controller of Labour was also Deputy Superintendent of Immigrants for Malacca, and in that capacity made 52 visits of inspection in Malacca territory.

48. There were 22 prosecutions for offences against the labour laws, and fines were inflicted amounting to \$365. There were no serious cases reported of ill-treatment of labourers.

49. On four estates schools were established for the elementary education of children, and it is reported that about 100 children attended these schools.

PAHANG.

50. Returns under section 113 of the Labour Code were received from 12 estates in Pahang (appendix G), and the number of labourers employed on these estates on the 31st December, 1913, were as follows:

Indians	837
Chinese	1,181
Javanese	949
Others	377
Total	3,344

51. Hospitals are maintained on seven estates—namely, Jeram, Karak, Kuala Reman, Pahang Rubber Company, Semambau and Sungei Talam.

52. The death-rate among the Indian labourers has decreased from 109.5 per mille in 1911 to 78.3 in 1912 and 46.6 in 1913. The actual number of deaths of Indians in 1913 was 37 compared with 47 in the previous year, while the population accounted for increased from 643 to 837.

53. During the year 10 visits of inspection were made to five places of employment. It was not found possible to inspect the estates on the East Coast, but these employ very few Indian labourers.

54. Only three complaints were made by labourers during the year, and they were dealt with without difficulty.

55. There were no prosecutions for offences against labour laws. Three convictions were obtained against subordinates on the Kuala Tembeling Government Plantation for assault on labourers.

56. There were no estate schools in Pahang, as the number of children on any individual estate is very small.

LABOURERS EMPLOYED BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

57. Statistics of the labourers employed by Government departments are given in appendix H, from which it will be seen that the health of such labourers was satisfactory on the whole.

58. Indians represent by far the greater proportion of labourers employed by Government, and only 733 out of an average population of 20,383 were imported from India. But it should be remembered that the Government, besides contributing as employers to the Indian Immigration Fund, meet the entire cost of establishing and maintaining the depôts at Madras, Negapatam, Penang and Port Swettenham, and also pay a subsidy to the Steamship Company which conveys the immigrants from India.

59. The temporary character of much of the labour required by Government departments also presents special difficulties in the way of recruiting labourers from India, which do not arise on estates, where the place and nature of employment are more settled.

60. A scheme was approved, however, towards the end of the year for the appointment of a Recruiting Officer to be attached to the Labour Department for the purpose of ascertaining the estimated requirements of Government departments in the matter of Indian labourers, selecting suitable kangannies, and assisting them to obtain labourers in India and bring them over. A commencement has been made in the current year, and it is hoped that it will result in a substantial increase in the labourers imported by the Government.

INDIAN LABOUR—GENERAL REMARKS.

QUARTERLY RETURN UNDER SECTION 113 OF THE LABOUR CODE.

61. Although the returns received from employers cannot as yet be regarded as a complete or accurate record of all labourers employed in the Federated Malay States, there has been a very marked improvement in the amount and the quality of information obtained as compared with previous years. The information contained in these returns, if reliable, cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to employers of labour, and it is hoped that they will in their own interests take care that returns are promptly furnished and accurately compiled.

62. As already pointed out, the figures for locally engaged labourers correspond remarkably closely with the numbers reported under section 66. There is also a close approximation in the numbers of Indians recorded as imported to the number of assisted immigrants actually arriving in the Federated Malay States.

63. The numbers shown as having deserted during the year are again very large, amounting to 43,728 out of an average labour population of 153,662. It is probable that these figures are an overstatement of the case, as many employers give a wide interpretation to the term "desertion" and are inclined to classify all labourers under that heading who leave their employment against the employer's wishes, whether there has been an infringement of the law or not. It is, moreover, misleading to compare these figures of desertions with the number of labourers imported during the year. The record of imported labourers represents so many individual labourers brought into the country, whereas the record of desertions includes a considerable number of a class that may be described as habitual deserters, who swell the list of desertions every time they move on to another place.

When all allowances have been made, however, there is no doubt that the number of desertions among Indian labourers constitutes a grave handicap to employers who import this class of labour. It is now generally recognized that a remedy cannot be sought in the direction of restricting, directly or indirectly, the liberty of the labourer, but must be attempted by unremitting efforts on the part of employers to improve the health and other conditions on places of employment, and on the part of the Indian Immigration Committee to increase the facilities, while reducing the cost to individual importers, for bringing labourers from India.

These returns afford a remarkable illustration of the wide variation of health conditions obtaining on different estates within a limited area, and this fact cannot but be regarded as a considerable factor contributing both to the frequent movements of labourers and to the varying rates of wages.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

64. The total number of births and deaths among southern Indians in the Federated Malay States are given by the Registrars of Births and Deaths as follows:

	Births.	Deaths.
...	1,838	3,917
Perak ...	2,063	4,928
Selangor ...	230	1,316
Negri Sembilan ...	75	220
Pahang ...		
Total ...	4,206	10,381

These figures show a decrease of 566 deaths as compared with the number recorded for 1912, whereas it is estimated that the net excess of arrivals of southern Indians in the Federated Malay States over departures was about 35,000.

HEALTH ON ESTATES.

65. The health on agricultural estates again shows a very marked improvement as compared with the previous year. Reference has been made to the Indian death-rate on estates in the paragraphs referring to each of the States of the Federation.

The average Indian labour population on estates from which returns were received increased from 122,000 in 1912 to 133,000 in 1913, while the actual number of deaths decreased from 5,014 to 4,057.

It is well known that the year 1911 was remarkably unhealthy, not only on estates but among all classes of the population, but a reduction from 7,162 deaths in 1911 to 4,057 deaths in 1913 among an Indian labour population which increased from 110,000 in 1911 to 133,000 in 1913 requires more than mere natural causes to account for it, and great credit must be given both to employers of labour and to the Health Department for the result that has been achieved. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the population under consideration consists principally of persons in the prime of life, and that the death-rate should normally be much lower than that of a town; while, therefore, the figures for 1913 show a most satisfactory advance as compared with previous years, there still remains room for much improvement on a considerable number of estates.

DRUNKENNESS.

66. The question of drunkenness among Tamil labourers formed the subject of a complaint by the Planters' Association of Malaya, and of several letters to the local Press. There is no doubt that in a few well known localities this vice is still a very serious evil, and the restrictions imposed on licensees as to the sale of spirits to Tamils are evaded. On the other hand, the evidence obtained by the Labour Officers in the course of their inspections of estates goes to show that in the great majority of cases there has been an enormous improvement in this respect since the endorsement of licences has been adopted, and I am inclined to think that there has been too great a tendency to generalize from particular cases. It has been suggested that the consumption of inferior and adulterated toddy is responsible for much drunkenness and ill-health, and enquiries are being made with a view to reporting whether it is practicable to effect some control over the collection and sale of this liquor.

SAVINGS.

67. The amount standing to the credit of Indians in the Post Office Savings Banks of the various States on the 31st December, 1913, is shown in the following statement supplied by the Director of Posts and Telegraphs :

December, 1913.	Merchants.		Clerks.		Labourers.		Others.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.
Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang ...	106	12,052 38	534	53,967 85	1,142	100,229 96	803	104,373 89	2,585	270,624 08
Perak ...	84	16,968 63	287	31,501 84	773	81,822 61	894	123,302 88	2,038	253,595 96
Total ...	190	29,021 01	821	85,469 69	1,915	182,052 57	1,697	227,676 77	4,623	524,220 04

The classification of depositors into clerks, labourers, etc., can only be regarded as a very rough one. The total amount on deposit has increased by \$62,302.26 since the end of 1912, and the number of depositors has increased by 739. It is satisfactory that the increase credited to labourers in the same period is \$41,649.90, and that the number of depositors classified as labourers has increased by 410.

68. The number of money orders issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Department for payment in India in 1913 was 68,456, and the amount so remitted was Rs. 4,936,939.11, being Rs. 641,293.11 more than the amount remitted in 1912.

EDUCATION.

69. Reference has been made above to the action taken by estate managers in the various States to provide some elementary education for the children of labourers. It is in Selangor that the most noticeable advance has been made, but the movement is still in its infancy. A list of estate schools is to be found in appendix M.

WAGES.

70. There was practically no change in the rate of wages paid to Indian labourers, which varies from 27 cents on some estates in the Coast districts of Selangor to 50 cents in some of the more remote parts of Pahang. In this connection it may be noted that the practice is very general of supplying rice to the labourers. In the majority of cases the rice is supplied at cost price, or very little more, and in some cases at less than cost price. The price of rice, however, was distinctly high during the year, varying from 29 cents to as much as 45 cents a gantang, according to the cost of transport from the source of supply. Wages were, with very few exceptions, paid within the time prescribed by law, which was extended by an amending Enactment from the 10th of the month to the second Saturday (or in the case of Muhammadans, the second Thursday).

REPATRIATIONS.

71. Indians to the number of 780 were repatriated through the Labour Offices at Penang and Klang. Estate managers paid the expenses of 332 of these, and 91 were vagrants sent to the Penang office by the police. The British India Steam Navigation Company gave very generous assistance in this charitable work, and issued 271½ free tickets and 28 tickets at reduced rates. A sum of \$916.21 was expended on repatriation by this department.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION FUND.

72. There were a few changes in the constitution of the Immigration Committee owing to members proceeding on leave.

At the end of the year it was composed as follows :

The Controller of Labour, Federated Malay States (Superintendent of Immigrants, Straits Settlements), Chairman ;

The Principal Medical Officer, Federated Malay States ;

The Director of Public Works, Federated Malay States ;

Hon'ble E. B. Skinner ;

Mr. H. M. Darby ;

Mr. W. Duncan ;

Mr. O. S. Dawbarn ;

Mr. E. Macfadyen (on leave) ;

with the Deputy Controller of Labour, Penang, as Secretary.

In addition to the above the Hon'ble R. Young was re-appointed a member at the beginning of the current year.

73. The assessment rate was fixed at \$2 per quarter as a general rate for the first two quarters of the year and at \$1.50 for the third and fourth quarters, with an extra rate throughout the year of \$1 a quarter on the excess of the labour force over the number of labourers imported by the employer during the preceding two years. The question of the incidence of the extra rate was the subject of much discussion. On the report of a Sub-Committee appointed to investigate the question powers were asked for to enable the Committee to exempt particular areas from the operation of the extra rate. At the close of the year the necessary amendment to the law had been passed in the Federated Malay States, but was still under discussion in the Colony. Since the beginning of the year the Committee have decided as an experiment to vote a "nil" extra rate for the second and third quarters of 1914.

74. Before the end of the year the balance of \$200,000 of the loan made to the Committee by the Federated Malay States Government was repaid.

75. The revenue collected by the Immigration Committee during 1913 was \$1,227,542.79, and the cash balance at the end of the year was \$110,825.25. The balance of assets over liabilities amounted to \$396,103.66. The greater part of this balance (*viz.*, \$240,000) represents the estimated assessment due for the fourth quarter of the year.

76. The chief heads of expenditure were as follows :

	\$533,927.66
Passages from India	235,453.00
Recruiting allowances	208,384.23
Quarantine expenses	71,428.23
Train fares and depôt and embarkation charges in India	

77. Quarantine expenses averaged \$2.23 per head, and a recruiting allowance was paid to employers at the rate of \$3 per head for each labourer imported.

78. It was decided to ask for authority to pay the cost of local fares by bus, rail or steamer from the depôts at Penang and Port Swettenham to the place of employment. This change could not, however, be brought into force forthwith as it necessitated an amendment of the law in the Straits Settlements as well as the Federated Malay States. The amending Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council on the 27th March, 1914, and effect will be given to the Committee's proposals from the 1st May.

79. It will be seen that, with the exception of the actual commission paid by the employer to the kangany and agents' charges in India and the Straits, practically the whole cost of conveying labourers from their homes in India to their places of employment in this country is defrayed from the Immigration Fund. The contribution of the Government towards the general expenses in connection with the importation of Tamil labour is referred to in paragraph 58 above.

80. In November the State of Perlis was admitted to share in the advantages of the Fund, so that its operations now extend over the Colony of the Straits Settlements (except the Settlement of Singapore) and over all States in the Malay Peninsula under British Protection with the exception of Trengganu.

HOME FOR DECREPIT INDIANS.

81. In November a Home for decrepit Indians was opened at Kuala Lumpur. The Federated Malay States Government contributed the site and buildings, and accommodation was provided for 192 inmates. The management of the Home is in the hands of the Immigration Committee, and is paid for from the Immigration Fund. The Medical Officer in charge of the District Hospital was appointed Superintendent of the Home. For the first two months after the opening of the Home very little use was made of it, but the number of inmates has since risen to 75 at the time of writing this report.

82. Persons duly certified to be decrepit are received into the Home and cared for. If and when they are certified to be fit to travel, they are, if they so desire, sent back to India. If their repatriation takes place within one month of admission to the Home their former employers are called upon to bear the cost. In other cases it is borne by the State.

CHINESE LABOUR

83. Owing to the lack of Chinese-speaking officers it has not been possible hitherto to exercise any effective control in matters concerning Chinese labour, and no attempt could be made during the year under review to enforce those provisions of the Labour Code which relate to Chinese labour.

84. Returns of Chinese labourers employed on estates and Government departments are published in the appendices. The information in these returns is, however, not very reliable, especially in the matter of death-rate. It frequently happens that Chinese labourers employed on an estate are engaged through a contractor and do not appear on the check-roll or live on the estate, so that there is no accurate information available about them.

85. It is of interest to note that, while the number of Indians employed on estates is shown by the returns to have increased by 14,000 in the course of the year, the number of Chinese appears to have decreased in the same period by nearly 6,000.

86. The rate of wages for Chinese labourers varied from 50 cents to 80 cents. With the fall in the price of rubber lower rates were offered and accepted in many cases, and there is no doubt that the same cause accounts for the reduction in the number of Chinese employed at the end of the year.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN LABOUR.

87. The following paragraphs are taken largely from a report on Netherlands Indian Labour submitted by Mr. W. Bartley before he proceeded on leave in December, 1913:

(1) The total number of Netherlands Indian labourers on estates in the Federated Malay States on the 31st December, 1913, was 12,197. They were divided among 163 estates. Of these estates 64 employed, at the end of 1913, 50 labourers or over.

(2) The labourers are engaged under contracts of service made under the Netherlands Indian Labourers' Protection Enactments, 1909, generally for 900 days, under contracts under section 75 of the Labour Code which may not exceed 300 days, or as free labourers under a month to month agreement.

CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

(3) The number of contracts of service registered for the Federated Malay States during 1913 was 1,815 as against 3,267 in 1912 and 2,013 in 1911. Of these, 959 were men and 856 women. Seventeen estates imported such labourers during the year.

(4) The cost of obtaining indentured labourers at the beginning of the year was about \$95 per labourer. In May, however, the cost was raised \$7.50 per labourer and before the end of the year it had risen to \$125 per labourer. In some cases, however, wages for men were reduced to 20 cents per day and food.

(5) The total number of estates employing labourers on contract at the beginning of the year was 44. Of these, six discharged all their contract labourers during the year, and as one new estate introduced contract labour during the year, the total on the 31st December, 1913, stood at 39, employing in all 6,045 labourers. Sixteen estates applied for permission to recruit labourers for employment on contracts of service during the year. Four permits to recruit, comprising 750 labourers, were granted. Two were refused and 10 are still under consideration.

(6) It was found in the early part of the year that the arrangements for repatriating indentured labourers who elected to return to Java were not satisfactory. A scheme was therefore devised for safeguarding the rights of the labourers to their return passages.

(7) Owing to visits and inspections in 1912, employers of labourers on contracts of service were better acquainted with the requirements of the Netherlands Indian Labourers' Protection Enactment than formerly, and generally complied with those requirements. There were some prosecutions for failing to discharge labourers in the proper manner, to keep registers and lists of days worked, and to send in the necessary returns, but the prosecutions were few in number, and a marked improvement was shown as compared with 1912.

(8) Considerable trouble was caused by the inability of employers to recognize the difference between contracts under the Netherlands Indian Labourers' Protection Enactment, contracts under the Labour Code and free labourers, and the grouping of labourers under these heads in the returns is not even yet clearly understood in many cases. The total figures are, however, probably correct.

(9) There has, as before, been a large amount of desertion among labourers on contracts of service. Such desertion is, of course, natural as the wages under such contracts are generally 25 cents for men and 15 cents for women with food in addition, while free labourers could probably earn 45 or 50 cents in the early part of the year, and from 40 to 45 in the last quarter. There is, however, cause for suspicion that crimping of a more or less organized nature has occurred in many districts, and that labourers were brought to Singapore and there signed contracts for labour in Borneo or other places outside the Federated Malay States.

(10) To meet this, instructions were issued by the Government of the Straits Settlements that no such contracts should be signed after the 31st October, 1913, certificates of exemption being granted instead.

(11) This procedure prevents the recovery of advances from labourers and renders the employment of them more expensive and therefore less attractive.

(12) In addition, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, before whom all Netherlands Indian labourers leaving Singapore for any place outside the limits of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States must appear, has arranged to check the labourers who appear before him against particulars of deserted labourers supplied to him by managers of estates. This system only came into force in October, 1913, and so far no cases of identified labourers have been reported.

(13) There has been a general reduction in the wages paid to free Javanese and to those under local contracts during the year. The average reduction is about 10 cents a day and the reduction was in many cases accompanied by increased tasks. This double change appears to have been effected with very little trouble.

HEALTH.

(14) The health conditions on estates employing indentured labourers are not yet satisfactory though some improvement is shown compared with 1912. There are still a few estates which are decidedly unsatisfactory in this respect though some of the worst estates of last year showed marked improvement. Figures showing the numbers of deaths and the death-rate per mille are given in appendix J. Except where otherwise stated they are only for contract labourers.

(15) It was found necessary to prohibit the employment of fresh labourers temporarily on two estates during the year.

(16) The health on estates employing free Javanese continues to be remarkably satisfactory as far as can be judged from the returns of deaths on estates.

RECRUITING.

(17) The recruiting of Netherlands Indian labourers for the Federated Malay States continues to be very unsatisfactory and I fear will greatly prejudice the use of this class of labour unless some more satisfactory method of recruiting is found.

(18) The objections to the present method are manifold. The expenses of recruiting are exceedingly heavy, and showed a steady increase during the year, as has already been pointed out in an earlier paragraph.

(19) In addition to this, long delays often occur between indenting for and receiving labour. The contracts are often dated six weeks or two months before the date of arrival of the labourers on their estates, with the result that the labourers are at times badly affected by the long detention in the recruiting depôts.

(20) The general question of Javanese recruiting was considered by the Planters' Association of Malaya at their April meeting, but since then nothing has been done. There can be little doubt that the effect of the present system of recruiting in the long run will be that only estates which can get no other form of labour will import indentured Javanese, and as such estates are generally ones which are handicapped either by position, unhealthy conditions or unsatisfactory management, they are the type of estate for which indentured labour is least desirable.

(21) The class of labour imported during the year has not been completely satisfactory and a number of deaths have occurred either in quarantine at Singapore or immediately after the arrival of new labourers on their estates. It is probable that the disturbances in Java which centred in the "Indische Partij" and the Sarekat Islam have rendered recruiting difficult, and a less satisfactory type of labourers has been obtained in consequence.

(22) At the end of the year there were a considerable number of old permits to recruit unused. They comprised over 7,000 labourers, and recommendations have been made with the assent of the parties holding the permits to have the majority of them cancelled, in order to increase the number available for new applicants who are in real need of labour.

PERAK.

(23) On the 1st January, 1913, there were 27 estates in Perak known to employ indentured Netherlands Indian labour. Of these, three discharged all their indentured labourers during the year and no new estates introduced indentured labourers. There were therefore 24 estates employing indentured labourers on the 31st December, 1913. All such estates were inspected.

(24) Telok Anson still continues to be the most satisfactory district in Perak for indentured labour. The labourers there continue to sign local contracts and are apparently well settled on the estates.

(25) The total number of Netherlands Indian labourers of all classes in Perak on the 1st January, 1913, was 6,841 divided among 72 estates, of which only 26 had 50 labourers or more. On the 31st December, 1913, the number had decreased to 6,292 on 64 estates.

(26) Of the estates employing Netherlands Indian labourers 37 were inspected, 42 visits being paid.

(27) The health conditions on estates employing indentured labourers in Perak are not satisfactory. In the Krian and Telok Anson districts they are fair, but two of the worst estates in the Federated Malay States from the health point of view are in Perak. On one of them it was necessary to prohibit the employment of fresh labour temporarily, but the prohibiting was subsequently withdrawn.

SELANGOR.

(28) On the 1st January, 1913, there were six estates employing indentured Netherlands Indian labourers. Two of these discharged all their labourers during the year and no new estates introduced any indentured labour, leaving only four such estates at the end of the year.

(29) The estates employing free Javanese are, however, still numerous, over 22 estates employing from 50 labourers upwards. On these estates there was a general reduction of wages in the last quarter of the year, accompanied in some cases by increased tasks, but no trouble appears to have resulted.

(30) The health on estates employing indentured labourers shows a marked improvement over that in 1912, as may be seen from appendix J. The health on estates employing free labourers, as far as can be judged from returns of deaths, is excellent, but I do not consider figures from such sources reliable as the Javanese have a rooted objection to hospital and prefer to give notice and leave an estate rather than be compelled to submit to proper medical treatment.

(31) All the estates employing indentured labour were inspected during the year. Thirty-eight visits were paid to estates, 23 different estates being visited. This does not include inspections of hospitals.

(32) The total number of Javanese labourers on estates in Selangor on the 1st January, 1913, was 4,167. On the 31st December the number was 3,007, showing a loss of 1,160 during the year.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

(33) On the 1st January, 1913, there were six estates in Negri Sembilan employing indentured Netherlands Indian labourers. Of these, one discharged all its indentured labourers during the year, leaving only five on the 31st December. No new estates imported indentured labour during the year.

(34) The health on estates employing indentured labourers shows on the whole a slight improvement over that in 1912. The general conditions are satisfactory. All such estates were inspected.

(35) There is a tendency towards larger employment of free Javanese in Negri Sembilan. This is possibly due to the health conditions which in parts render the employment of Indian labour undesirable. The wages on estates for free Javanese are very high, but the health conditions do not appear to me to be satisfactory and, as in the case of Selangor, I do not believe that the returns of deaths afford a correct view of the health of the estates.

(36) During the year 16 visits were paid to estates in Negri Sembilan, 13 different estates being inspected.

PAHANG.

(37) On the 1st January, 1913, there were five estates in Pahang employing indentured Netherlands Indian labourers and one new estate imported indentured labourers during the year.

(38) The health of estates in Ulu Pahang shows no improvement since 1912. The indentured labour force in Ulu Pahang has, however, been greatly reduced during the year, and there is likely to be a further diminution in the current year.

(39) The estates in Kuala Pahang continue to be extremely satisfactory. The housing and health on the estates is good and the labourers are well treated and contented. The prediction made in last year's annual report that there would be a considerable increase in the labour force has been completely borne out as the total Javanese labour there has increased from 480 to 825 during the year.

(40) Twelve visits were paid to estates in Pahang during the year, six estates being inspected. Owing to distance and difficulties of transport these 12 estates occupied 31 days.

STAFF AND GENERAL.

88. Mr. J. R. O. Aldworth, Controller of Labour, proceeded on a year's leave on the 18th May, and Mr. E. S. Hose acted in the appointment until the end of the year.

Mr. E. W. F. Gilman acted as Deputy Controller of Labour, Penang, throughout the year.

Dr. J. C. C. Ford officiated as Emigration Agent, Madras, throughout the year.

Dr. R. Bruce-Low acted as Superintendent of the Emigration Dépôt, Negapatam, until the return from leave of Dr. E. C. Foston on the 28th December.

Mr. C. D. Ahearne acted as Assistant Controller of Labour, Kuala Lumpur, until the 10th April, when he was transferred to Penang, and acted as Assistant Controller there until the end of the year.

Mr. H. G. R. Leonard, on his return from leave on 21st February, undertook a special inspection of estates in Johore, and then acted as Deputy Controller of Labour, Kuala Lumpur, until the end of the year.

A Labour Office was opened at Seremban in April, and Mr. A. Caldecott acted as Deputy Controller of Labour, Seremban, until the 15th December, when he was relieved by Mr. J. W. Goldthorp.

Mr. H. C. Bathurst acted as Assistant Controller of Labour, Klang, and Mr. T. L. Bourdillon as Second Assistant Controller in the same office, throughout the year.

Mr. V. G. Ezechiel acted as Assistant Controller of Labour, Penang, until he went on leave on the 10th April, when he was relieved by Mr. C. D. Ahearne.

Mr. W. J. K. Stark acted as Second Assistant Controller of Labour, Penang, until the 28th February, when he was relieved by Mr. H. R. Joynt.

Mr. E. A. P. Helps, Cadet, on his return from India on the 1st August, was attached to the Penang office as an additional Assistant Controller of Labour.

At the beginning of the year Messrs G. A. de C. de Moubray and N. R. Jarrett, Cadets, were attached to the Penang office, and subsequently proceeded to India, the former to study Telugu and the latter Tamil.

Messrs. G. M. Kidd and C. Wilson, Cadets, were attached to the Kuala Lumpur office in the early part of the year. Later on Mr. Kidd went to Java to study Javanese, and Mr. Wilson went to India to study Telugu.

89. The following appendices are attached to this report:

- A. Statement of Arrivals from Madras and Negapatam in each month during 1913;
- B. Statement of Departures from Penang for Southern India during 1913;
- C. Statement of Distribution of Immigrants recruited through the Labour Department during 1913;
- D. Statistics of Labourers employed on estates in Perak in 1913;
- E. " " " Selangor in 1913;
- F. " " " Negri Sembilan in 1913;
- G. " " " Pahang in 1913;
- H. " " " by Government Departments in 1913;
- I. List of Permits to recruit Netherlands Indian Labourers;
- J. Statistics of Netherlands Indian Labourers under contracts for the year 1913;
- K. Government Hospital Returns (supplied by the Medical Department);
- L. Return of Tamil Vernacular Schools in the Federated Malay States (supplied by the Education Department);
- M. Return of Tamil Schools on estates in the Federated Malay States.

LABOUR OFFICE,
Kuala Lumpur, 21st April, 1914.

E. S. HOSE,
Acting Controller of Labour, F.M.S.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Arrivals from Madras and Negapatam in each Month during 1913.

Month.					Number of steamers that arrived.	Labourers recruited through the Labour Department.				Independent labourers.				Labourers recruited by kanganies.				Other emigrants—i.e., ordinary passengers.		Total arrivals.					
						Adults.		Dependents.																	
								Adults.		Minors.		Adults.		Minors.		Adults.		Minors.		Adults.		Minors.		Adults.		Minors.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
January	Five	33	4	...	1	1	1	83	7	3	1	2,177	440	106	88	1,503	162	125	4,410	325	
February	Four	35	2	...	...	...	...	73	6	2	...	2,744	758	180	139	1,362	136	86	5,116	407	
March	"	16	5	...	...	...	...	55	6	2	1	3,023	708	162	139	1,419	267	126	5,499	430	
April	"	24	2	...	...	1	...	144	15	6	2	4,459	887	226	173	1,345	197	118	7,073	526	
May	Nine	32	8	1	...	1	5	189	10	10	1	10,544	2,368	547	448	2,030	295	147	15,477	1,159	
June	"	44	2	2	...	...	...	323	19	2	2	9,136	2,303	609	533	2,191	254	152	14,274	1,298	
July	"	42	14	2	1	2	1	299	34	8	5	9,826	2,519	721	598	2,435	367	167	15,539	1,502	
August	Four	30	6	...	...	1	3	218	21	8	2	6,469	1,728	467	395	1,348	149	80	9,969	956	
September	"	61	10	...	...	4	4	468	22	15	6	6,255	1,620	390	318	2,998	305	166	11,739	903	
October	Five	47	10	...	...	...	3	469	21	4	7	5,442	1,265	322	258	3,482	452	258	11,188	852	
November	Four	31	5	1	...	1	...	165	24	9	6	2,718	546	131	100	1,288	218	86	4,996	333	
December	"	85	12	2	1	1	2	67	12	6	2	2,123	470	108	88	1,375	160	98	4,307	305	
Total					...	480	80	8	3	12	19	2,553	197	75	35	64,916	15,612	3,969	3,277	22,776	2,962	1,609	109,587	8,996	

Statement of Departures from Penang for Southern India in 1913.

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APPENDIX C.

Statement of Distribution of Immigrants recruited through the
Labour Department during the year 1913.

Estate.	Total.	Estate.	Total.
Bagan Boyak	4	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	238
Bertam... ..	6	Sungei Bruas	4
Changkat	10	Sungei Klah	2
Caledonia	4	Sungei Gedong	1
Tasek	1	Tapah Rubber... ..	5
Victoria	2	Batang Kali	16
Devon	21	Bandar	6
Gan Kee	10	Benar Kajang	15
Malacca Rubber	13	Bukit Kiara	16
Public Works Department, Malacca	9	Jalan Acob	1
Tangk	2	Kuala Kubu	20
Bidor	1	Midlands	22
Chinese	8	Merbau	1
Cor United	4	New Amherst	1
Efoo	1	Public Works Department, Selangor...	16
Eli	7	Permatang	16
Gula	13	Sungei Tangkas	14
Gedong (Perak)	3	Sydney	4
Glenealy	7	Ayer Angat	6
Hendra	2	Pegoh (Tampin)	12
Hai Kee	2	Sepang Valley... ..	11
Kalumpang (Perak)	4	Sungei Salak	6
Kinta Kellas	1	Public Works Department, Pahang	4
Lauderdale	5	Johore Rubber	10
Ligertwood	9	Batu Lintang	16
Merchiston	1	Public Works Department, Kedah ...	1
Plus	16	Sungei Getak	27
Public Works Department, Perak ...	46	Victoria Malaya	9
Parit	9	Kuala Geh	14
Rubana	4	Kuala Pergau	21
Sengat	3	Kuala Nal	17
Selinsing	1	Redeemed and Returned to India ...	9
Sungkai	5	Absconded	10
Sungei Chinoh	3		
Sungei Bogak	1		
<i>Carried over</i> ...	238	<i>Total</i> ...	571

Place of employment.	Numbers employed on 1st January, 1913.	INDIANS.						1913	1914
		Additions.			Deductions.				
		Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters arrested.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.		
KRIAN—									
Alor Pongsu ...	148	9	122	28	2	66	27	807	807
Ban Poe Seng ...	72		118	3	1	88	32	191	191
Brieh ...	113		67		3	44	61	728	728
Chersonese ...	1,600	573	113	216	29	255	578	191	191
Dennistown ...	495	15	60	2		66	59	728	728
Eng Joo ...	170	41	131	64	4	93	112	191	191
Eow Seng ...	83		40		6	4	26	807	807
Erroll ...	72		12				18	91	91
Gedong ...	3,091	162	301		53		1,334	29	29
Gula ...	1,548	196	53		11		232	17	17
Hai Kee and Soon Lee ...	491	6	450		6	245	309		
Hurst ...	33	5	97	28	1	31	45		
Jin Seng ...	477	128	103		7	66	224		
Kalumpang ...	1,229	133	2		15		259	1	1
Kong Lee ...	51		30				34		
Kurau Rubber ...	324	181	55	7	3	54	129		
Ligertwood ...	62	38	38	1		26	81		
Nellmay ...	158	10	94	29	1	82	187		
Samagaga ...	151	41	353	15	3	144	101		
Seang Aik ...	420	89	48	7	1	34	207		
Sungei Bogak ...	630	46	198		9	264	26		
Sungei Krian ...	778	188	128	14	9	190	277		
Tali Ayer ...	659	3	222	5	4	83	256		
Yam Seng ...	264	211	485		9	178	189		
Total	13,119	2,075	3,320	419	177	2,013	4,803	12	12
LARUT AND MATANG—									
Ayer Kuning ...	110		100		2	26	117		
Batu Matang ...	173	105	12	1	2	34	76		
Bonnie Doon ...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Changkat Serdang ...	298	174	53	4	6	37	184		
Eaglehurst ...									
Ercildown ...	80	84	2		2	59	49		
Gampaha ...	20		54	1		42	4		
Glen Rubber ...	13					1			
Hibernia ...	71	50	41		1	27	68		
Hidden Streams ...	86	202	39	15	8	80	24		
Hill Rubber ...	65		29				30		
Hallifax ...	9		16				22		
Jebong ...	239	278	16	7	5	39	64		
Krian Road ...			131			36	11		
Lauderdale ...	218	106	149	3	7	54	245		
Lesliedale ...	1		15			2	7		
Matang ...	266	164	113	9	1	95	180		
Merchiston ...	118	126	249		8	15	160		
Meeragany ...	25		3						
Norseman ...	103	16	19	33	13	29	15		
Pondoland ...	55	20	89			39	72		
Pondok Tanjong ...	175	62	105	4	4	54	88		
Pondok Tanjong Government Plantations ...	112	28	52			39	38		
Ragalla ...	80		332	100	9	123	80		
Semanggol ...	124	55	11	6	2	20	41		
Selinsing ...	350	262	64	22	7	83	124		
Simpang ...	119	12	33		6	5	47		
Simpang Tiga ...	8		6				11		
Sungei Limau ...	331	380	17		5	20	326		

APPENDIX D.

Statistics of Labourers employed on Estates in Perak in 1913.

CHINESE.													JAVANESE.													OTHERS.															Place of employment.
Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Numbers employed on 31st December, 1913.	Numbers employed on 1st January, 1913.	Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters arrested.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.	Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Numbers employed on 31st December, 1913.	Numbers employed on 1st January, 1913.	Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters arrested.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.	Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Numbers employed on 31st December, 1913.	Numbers employed on 1st January, 1913.	Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters arrested.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.	Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Numbers employed on 31st December, 1913.									
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42								
176	1.14	212	70	...	19	...	...	...	54	31	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	52	...	17	40	107	...	109	Alor Pongsu	
58	1.72	72	214	...	168	...	...	206	42	160	...	134	27	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ban Poe Seng	
90	3.33	72	28	...	75	...	...	...	103	37	...	Nil	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	142	...	62	...	5	23	42	136	3.67	134	Brieh
632	1.78	1,640	6	...	29	...	...	...	31	4	...	4	120	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	31	...	30	...	...	...	51	27	...	10	Chersonese
442	...	447	47	30	178	...	...	1	212	92	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	127	...	...	...	157	112	...	135	Dennistown	
189	2.12	197	1	...	11	...	...	...	6	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	Eng Joo	
83	7.23	87	55	...	...	...	...	...	55	7	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	73	...	1	...	59	119	.84	114	Eow Seng	
63	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	25	...	...	...	10	30	...	37	Erroll	
474	2.18	2,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	94	...	...	...	...	8	91	...	86	Gedong	
543	.71	1,554	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	3	...	6	280	...	59	2	1	1	...	...	...	216	...	18	...	3	...	...	10	14	...	11	Gula	
389	1.54	387	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	46	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	90	...	53	...	12	55	80	...	76	Hai Kee and Soon Lee	
69	1.45	86	20	...	30	...	...	...	50	10	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	6	...	...	...	25	6	...	Nil	Hurst	
446	1.57	411	15	...	19	...	...	...	31	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	70	...	...	1	74	78	...	76	Jin Seng	
108	1.35	1,090	...	...	19	...	1	...	1	7	14.28	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	15	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	...	4	Kalumpang	
41	...	47	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	3	14	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kong Lee
358	.84	381	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	Kurau Rubber	
36	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	5	36	8	...	20	Ligertwood		
150	.67	21	184	...	14	...	2	4	192	108	1.34	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	6	12	...	37	Nellmay		
183	1.64	312	65	...	43	...	...	...	59	74	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Samagaga
381	.26	322	37	...	13	...	1	...	39	19	5.26	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	36	...	...	...	21	30	...	31	Seang Aik	
553	1.63	575	17	...	26	...	...	...	40	23	...	3	115	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	30	7	...	Nil	Sungei Bogak	
632	1.42	632	...	...	37	...	...	...	15	10	...	22	27	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	44	...	44	...	...	...	48	32	...	40	Sungei Krian	
627	.64	546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tali Ayer
446	2.18	584	85	...	38	...	1	...	122	42	2.38	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	104	...	...	...	132	182	...	175	Yam Seng	
169	1.45	11,940	851	30	726	...	5	211	1,056	646	.77	335	746	...	160	11	2	3	...	...	...	536	1,158	...	823	...	6	58	818	1,082	.55	1,099						
...								
...								
...								
...								
...								
...								
...								
...								
...								
...								
...								
...								
...								
...								
...								
...																										

5	24	14	2	36	15	13.33	Nil	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	98	3	64	38	37	Bruas		
Nil	1	...	...	...	1	...	Nil	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	...	17	11	5	Bukit Cha		
1.31	111	15	...	15	9	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	50	1	31	18	42	Bukit Sepang		
5.02	928	5	...	55	21	...	55	45	...	21	4	30	9	27	14.81	68	28	...	6	88	11	Changkat Salak			
Nil	65	...	...	130	15	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	63	...	...	111	8	Dovenby		
4.34	10	...	...	12	3	...	12	...	...	10	...	...	10	1	...	Nil	40	...	...	40	10	Dindang		
4.25	710	129	...	211	91	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	6	3	Elphil		
1.03	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	19	97	15	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	Gapis		
.81	152	22	...	...	6	...	Nil	70	...	63	2	22	29	72	2.77	25	73	...	8	40	24	Glenealy		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Government Plantations, Kuala Kangsar		
2.40	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	18	20	...	14	17	Heawood		
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kamuthurai		
2.26	1,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	Kamuning		
5.35	82	24	...	16	...	...	Nil	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	153	100	2	60	60	105	136	
...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	80	...	9	86	25	16	
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3	1	...	3	1	...	1	
4.48	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	7	27	...	49	46	11	Nil	Lowin	
.10	78	43	...	296	...	1	...	54	1.85	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	5	1	...	3	
...	21	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lintang	
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	30	...	...	4	
...	1	30	...	17	...	...	...	23	...	31	...	24	...	23	...	23	15	...	...	13	9	...	7	
2.05	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	1	20	8	Nil	
4.52	214	54	...	30	...	...	83	51	...	1	14	...	12	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	
12.50	13	28	...	4	...	...	32	14	...	Nil	...	...	2	...	...	Nil	20	60	...	1	53	22	26	
2.73	40	...	...	12	...	...	12	2	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.18	68	61	...	60	2	...	49	39	5.13	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.14	61	165	...	137	6	...	71	193	3.11	225	220	195	31	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.21	290	29	...	1	...	...	30	15	...	Nil	2	...	...	1	...	...	57	134	1	4	108	54	85	
...	11	1	...	17	...	6	10	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	Nil	
1.85	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	18	...	30	24	21	10	
...		
...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.17	207	...	...	25	...	...	25	12	...	Nil	7	...	...	...	...	Nil	18	...	...	35	11	...	Nil	
...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	4	...	
...	40	...	...	54	...	...	49	42	...	45	...	20	...	...	...	18	20	...	...	78	31	...	23	
5.88	59	104	...	6	110	41	...	Nil	4	...	2	Nil	104	...	97	1	44	81	94	1.06	75
3.86	5,917	852	...	1,034	...	11	6	1,326	694	1.58	543	367	195	331	...	31	5	246	1,059	602	...	83	593
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	3	2	...	7	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	9	2	...	2	
...	82	2	...	48	...	...	50	1	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	1	149	26	...	26
...	90	...	...	84	...	...	84	25	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	4	19	22	...	42
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	7	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	91	18	...	4	...	...	22	7	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.30	310	43	...	138	...	16	88	76	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	Nil	
2.29	182	125	...	149	...	2	119	132	81	2.46	21	...	...	...	...	21	105	...	3	79	261	120	2.50	96
...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.17	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.32	143	26	...	...	...	...	26	9	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.24	102	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.38	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.23	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.80	186	25	2	4	...	...	31	16	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.94	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	90	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.18	220	50	...	...	...	...	78	12	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.69	311	42	...	6	...	1	3	39	23	4.34	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.69	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.96	437	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.29	377	...	...	587	...	...	587	90	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Nil	19	...	61	...	5	56	26	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.29	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.22	64	25	25	84	...	4	7	87	55	7.27	36	20	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.48	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.05	843	295	...	46	...	...	341	248	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	38	49	...	5	...	...	54	16	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.89	420	360	...	300	...	12	41	607	244	4.91	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21	20	...	20	...	...	20	2	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	207	...	...	...	...	...	52	190	...	155	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	43	...	...	...	...	43	21	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	69	...	56	...	...	125	31	...	Nil	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.47	5,458	1,398	27	1,911	...	19	191	2,723	1,257	1.51	403	419	...	658	35	5	213	452							

Statistics of Labourers employed on Estates in Perak in 1913.—(cont.)

Place of employment.	Numbers employed on 1st January, 1913.	INDIANS.								CHINESE.									JAVANESE.												
		Additions.			Deductions.			Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Additions.			Deductions.			Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Numbers employed on 31st December, 1913.	Additions.			Deductions.			Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Numbers employed on 31st December, 1913.				
		Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters arrested.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.			Engaged locally.	Deserters arrested.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.	Imported.				Engaged locally.	Deserters arrested.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
BATANG PADANG—																															
Banopdane	61	150	18	...	2	35	30	113	1.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedrock	55	1	72	8	3	41	20	58	5.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidor	616	469	69	7	22	103	290	665	3.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikam	238	376	66	...	17	58	145	316	5.38	...	...	...	223	...	9	...	329	230	3.91	131	112	...	56	...	2	26	28	115	1.73	112
Bruseh	326	286	37	2	32	219	294	211	15.16	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	68	40	...	36	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	3	...	6
Changkat Lada	85	...	52	...	...	...	124	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chengai	84	119	195	6	11	105	78	129	8.53	...	...	...	255	...	2	...	205	86	2.33	88	38	...	62	...	...	...	100	45	...	Nil
Cluny	303	528	...	...	13	5	523	414	3.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	13	...	Nil	191	26	...	...	2	48	3	180	1.11	164
Digwarrah	190	93	122	8	21	89	173	157	13.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Essex	23	...	113	...	...	19	58	39	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	Nil	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Gedong (Perak)	249	234	50	2	6	154	220	306	1.96	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	44	8	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Goodheart	93	3	114	36	1	38	41	107	.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	70	...	2	60	...	...	...	...
Hendra	218	348	218	...	12	325	110	307	3.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hortensia	23	...	23	...	...	7	30	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jong Landor	533	67	143	...	7	155	290	381	1.84	...	...	...	119	...	...	35	16	142	...	183	196	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Katoyong	128	151	52	...	4	27	84	170	2.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leonardo	46	11	17	...	2	9	63	32	6.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Letchumi Thottam	50	5	21	...	1	3	6	55	1.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Membang	68	101	187	...	6	121	12	145	4.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6
Narborough	196	236	143	7	12	214	182	222	5.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paradise	77	...	44	...	4	36	22	65	6.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puvasavary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sungei Klah	175	296	361	15	33	258	226	288	11.45	...	...	...	402	...	9	1	637	172	5.23	Nil	118	...	64	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sungei Kruit	476	308	292	4	14	181	238	553	2.53	...	...	...	85	...	...	1	113	28	...	Nil	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sungei Taho	108	42	58	9	5	56	53	110	4.55	...	...	...	37	...	1	18	18	5	.20	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sungei Banier	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sungkai	173	36	264	52	19	59	114	229	8.29	...	...	...	55	...	...	5	80	21	...	Nil	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sungei Chinoh	175	141	444	6	29	171	163	328	8.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	...	Nil	20	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sungei Sungkai	10	92	142	2	9	20	40	122	7.37	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	69	36	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tapah	274	150	272	27	10	107	178	317	3.15	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	130	32	...	Nil	160	34	60	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Trolak	353	200	96	...	18	102	214	314	5.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,511	4,443	3,686	191	313	2,717	4,022	6,208	5.04	6.77	...	...	1,457	...	21	60	1,788	821	2.55	467	1,088	100	534	2	14	...	...	...	...	...
LOWER PERAK—																															
Alexandra and Sungei Nebong	420	144	142	3	4	117	312	380	1.05	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arcadia	86	289	127	7	3	69	60	231	1.29	377	...	...	160	...	1	...	119	35	2.85	40	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aruppukottah	...	...	31	2	...	...	5	21	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagan Datoh	828	403	241	...	22	95	543	819	2.68	812	...	...	23	...	...	7	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagan Pasir	452	634	...	...	6	6	177	676	.88	897	69	...	...	...	...	7	62	20	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batak Rabit	446	429	181	...	3	52	400	517	.58	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	63	43	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
Bernam	113	59	22	...	1	52	114	.87	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	41	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blenheim	169	222	24	3	4	20	196	208	1.92	198	19	...	2	...	...	3	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castleton	48	...	59	1	...	6	58	45	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	78	76	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cicely	151	33	145	...	3	37	48	197	1.52	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalry	44	...	17	2	...	8	10	33	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edward	87	...	15	...	...	7	37	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester	147	55	242	...	2	153	96	189	1.05	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jendarata	336	329	1	...	6	76	156	348	1.72	428	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	284	58	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kuala Bernam	61	132	46	1	1	23	49	81	1.23	167	...	...	40	...	...	...	40	12	...	Nil	200	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuala Bidor	147	38	256	1	8	132	65	193	4.14	255	...	...	285	...	1	40	244	31	3.22	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuala Perak Plantation	235	448	19	...	5	33	99	424	1.18	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Perak	191	75	193	...	4	34	99	253	1.58	322	...	...	78	...	...	...	78	24	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utam Melentang (T. A.)	93	...	128	...	1	37	102	92	1.09	81	...	...	55	...	...	...	55	15	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melentang (B. Datoh)	168	246	19	...	2	52	216	214	.93	163	...	...	50	...	...	...	124	92	...	6	747	200	111	1	26	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	615	1,057	49	...	23	120	312	853	2.69	1,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pembroke and Georgia	37	...	130	2	10	24	27	78	12.82	1,088	...	...	60	...	...	...	30	22	...	60	27	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Raja Una	...	...	202	12	1	15	108	53	1.88	90	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratanui	280	166	97	...	...	88	210	254	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	30	7	...	Nil	64	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rubana	759	493	100	...	4	87	437	720	.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungkup	128	139	3	...	...	7	37	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sebrang	1,024	733	649	85	7	206	818	1,077	.65	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	175	58	...	Nil	99	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sussex	185	59	120	2	4	69	182	142	2.81	...	...	...	24	...	...	1	124	30	3.33	Nil	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selaba	167	169	178	5	4	106	134	183	2.74	...	...	...	43	...	...	2	66	57	3.45	19	704	174	240	3	6	...	...	...	...
Strathmashie	520	65	25	16	6	57	111	473	1.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

OTHERS.

Numbers employed on 1st January, 1913.	Additions.			Deductions.			Average population.	Percentage of deaths.	Numbers employed on 31st December, 1913.	Place of employment.
	Imported.	Engaged locally.	Deserters arrested.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Discharged.				
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
47	47	10	...	...	Banopdane
39	...	101	...	...	80	47	44	...	Nil	Bedrock
16	...	1	...	...	1	16	4	...	13	Bidor
15	15	6	...	Nil	Bikam
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	Nil	Bruseh
...	...	77	...	...	...	55	15	...	6	Changkat Lada
51	...	35	...	1	6	74	26	3.85	22	Chengai
...	5	Cluny
...	...	17	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	Digwarrah
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	Essex
...	3	Gedong (Perak)
...	...	38	...	...	16	22	10	...	...	Goodheart
12	...	34	...	...	10	25	11	...	Nil	Hendra
...	11	Hortensia
...	Jong Landor
...	Katoyong
9	...	9	...	...	...	8	14	...	...	Leonardo
...	10	Letchumi Thottam
...	Membang
43	...	69	...	...	6	47	59	...	...	Narborough
27	...	2	...	...	...	8	21	...	59	Paradise
313	...	274	...	2	21	440	140	1.42	21	Puvanasvary
...	124	Sungei Klah
12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sungei Kruit
135	...	90	26	...	58	146	79	...	8	Sungei Taho
100	...	20	...	...	...	95	52	...	47	Sungei Banier
...	...	106	...	...	...	100	25	...	25	Sungkai
...	...	55	...	1	...	54	8	...	6	Sungei Chinoh
49	...	232	...	...	65	137	67	...	Nil	Sungei Sungkai
2	868	1,174	26	4	263	1,356	611	.65	79	Tapah
...	Trolak
5	...	15	...	...	...	5	9	...	...	Alexandra and Sungei Nebong
41	...	97	...	...	...	77	53	...	10	Arcadia
...	61	Arupukottah
4	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	Bagan Datoh
5	...	4	...	...	...	9	2	...	4	Bagan Pasir
26	...	34	...	...	1	28	6	...	Nil	Batak Rabbit
1	...	27	...	...	...	43	38	...	5	Bernam
...	1	1	...	10	Blenheim
5	...	12	...	...	3	14	1	...	Nil	Castleton
...	Cicely
281	281	49	...	...	Dalry
1	...	22	...	...	...	23	4	...	Nil	Edward
...	Gloucester
1	...	14	...	...	...	13	1	...	Nil	Jendarata
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Kuala Bernam
50	...	391	...	...	36	355	77	...	2	Kuala Bidor
...	...	9	...	...	...	40	21	...	1	Kuala Perak Plantation
...	...	400	...	...	...	9	2	...	Nil	Lower Perak
43	...	52	...	...	25	385	252	...	10	Utani Melentang (T. A.)
8	43	32	...	Nil	Melentang (B. Dato)
2	...	5	...	...	...	1	6	...	15	Nova Scotia
27	3	4	...	27	Pembroke and Georgia
22	...	36	...	...	9	27	4	...	7	Raja Una
...	23	21	...	4	Ratanui
...	Rubana
23	...	66	...	...	1	59	28	...	7	Rungkup
36	...	1	4	1	...	26	28	...	4	Sebrang
576	...	1,188	4	1	75	1,467	644	.15	Nil	Sussex
...	26	Selaba
...	Strathmashie
...	Sungei Timah
23	...	66	...	...	1	59	28	...	...	Sungei Dulang
36	...	1	4	1	...	26	28	3.57	29	Telok Anson
...	14	Telok Bharu
576	...	1,188	4	1	75	1,467	644	.15	225	Telok Buloh
...	Bintang
...	...	19	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	Coolavin
...	Nil	Consolidated
...	Dindings and Suffolk
51	...	78	...	1	15	59	60	...	...	Harop
61	...	43	...	...	...	4	85	1.66	54	Menyangkan Diri
8	1	13	...	100	New Columbia
...	15	Sungei Wangie
120	8	140	...	1	15	83	162	.62	...	Sitiawan Mission Plantations
...	Walbrook
...	Kota Tampan
1,158	...	823	...	6	58	818	1,082	.55	1,099	Krian
2,510	2	2,309	...	21	457	2,121	2,255	.93	2,228	Larut and Matang
762	...	1,141	6	5	246	1,059	602	.83	593	Kuala Kangsar
1,149	...	1,560	15	6	257	1,640	1,031	.58	821	Kinta
868	...	1,174	26	4	263	1,356	611	.65	445	Batang Padang
576	...	1,188	4	1	75	1,467	644	.15	225	Lower Perak
120	8	140	...	1	15	83	162	.62	169	Sitiawan
...	Upper Perak
7,143	10	8,335	51	44	1,371	8,544	6,387	.68	5,580	

APPENDIX I.

List of Permits to recruit Netherlands Indian Labourers in force on
31st December, 1913.

Name of estate.	Number and date of permit.	Period of permit.	Number authorized to be recruited.
Bradwall Estate	21- 5-13 No. 00	One year	250
Cocos Islands and Christmas Islands	14-10-05 „ 13	No time limit	100
Dunlop Estate	6- 7-07 „ 35	„	300
Kechil Estate	26-10-07 „ 7	„	100
Kinta Valley Rubber and Camphor Estate, Batu			
Gajah Rubber Estate	4- 4-08 „ 26	„	500
Ledbury Estate	29- 3-13 „ 68	One year	100
Liang Tin Lands, Ltd.	23-12-06 „ 3	No time limit	750
Malacca Rubber Plantations, Ltd.	27-10-06 „ 33	} „	1,000
	27- 3-12 „ 51		
Malakoff Plantations, Ltd.	10- 4-04 „ 8	„	600
Pertang Estate	23-12-06 „ 3	„	500
Plang Estate	26-11-07 „ 15	„	1,000
Prye Sugar Estate	10- 4-04 „ 8	„	500
Selaba Estate	31- 3-13 „ 24	One year	250
Somerset Estate	16- 6-07 „ 27	No time limit	200
Tapah Estate	10- 5-13 „ 51	One year	150
Waterhouse Estate	4- 9-08 „ 19	No time limit	200

APPENDIX J.

Statistics of Netherlands Indian Labourers on contract in the
Federated Malay States for 1913.

Name of estate.	Number on estate on 31st December, 1912.	Number on estate on 31st December, 1913.	Average labour force.	Number of deaths.	Number of desertions.	Desertion-rate per cent.	Death-rate per mille, 1913.	Death-rate per mille, 1912.	Remarks.
PERAK—									
Allagar ...	296	244	259. 2	19	25	9. 6	73.0	94.4	
Ayer Tawah ...	155	121	152. 4	3	3	1.97	19.7	18.1	
Bagan Serai ...	42	41	41. 1	...	2	4. 8	...	23.8	
Bernam Perak ...	134	132	165. 0	5	16	9. 6	30.3	10.8	
Bikam ...	57	51	55. 5	...	4	7. 2	...	68.8	
Cicely ...	167	209	434. 6	3	7	1. 6	6.9	6.0	
Cluny ...	141	146	154. 7	3	19	12. 3	19.4	40.5	
Dalry ...	24	24	23. 4	...	1	4.34	...	41.7	
Glenealy ...	26	...	25. 0	1	2	8. 0	40.0	...	Up to October.
Gula ...	265	77	110. 0	...	9	8. 1	...	7.7	
Hendra ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All discharged in March.
Jendarata ...	143	296	300. 0	1	37	12. 3	3.3	...	
Kinta Valley ...	304	120	207. 2	4	59	28. 4	19.3	17.9	
New Columbia ...	194	150	81. 7	3	25	30. 8	37.0	31.1	
Narborough ...	50	76	174. 0	3	12	6.89	17.2	...	
Nova Scotia ...	590	853	865. 4	25	57	6. 5	28.8	27.6	
Ratanui ...	65	46	57. 4	...	4	6. 9	...	...
Rubana ...	493	510	522. 2	9	16	3. 0	17.0	23.4	
Sabrang ...	95	89	93.10	...	...	...	...	49.6	
Selaba and Somerset	495	618	575. 1	6	59	10. 2	10.4	18.0	
Strathmashie ...	144	139	156. 4	7	4	2. 5	44.7	6.1	
Sungei Bogak ...	116	112	113. 1	1	1	. 8	8.8	1.7	
Sungei Klah ...	49	89	91. 1	1	7	7. 6	10.9	39.7	
Sungei Krudda ...	220	186	177. 2	20	6	3. 3	112.8	5.5	
Tapah ...	91	95	91. 1	2	8	8. 7	21.8	7.9	
Trolak ...	36	...	28. 1	1	1	3.57	35.7	12.1	Up to April.
Total ...	4,409	4,424	4,954. 0	117	384	7.75	23.6	...	
SELANGOR—									
Colwall ...	148	148	139. 8	4	12	8.57	28.6	126.0	
Dominion ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All discharged in February.
Kinrara ...	141	56	101. 7	3	19	18.68	29.4	98.9	
Ledbury ...	85	55	86.11	6	10	11.62	69.6	...	
Sione ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All discharged in May.
Sungei Lui ...	241	152	211. 9	2	43	20.28	9.6	26.6	
Total ...	656	411	540. 5	15	84	15. 5	27.7	...	
NEGRI SEMBILAN—									
Batang Benar ...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.9	
Hoscote ...	77	32	45. 1	4	20	44. 3	88.8	35.4	
Perhentian Tinggi)	366	58	68. 6	3	8	11. 6	43.5	59.8	
Hansa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Margot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senawang ...	118	91	97. 5	8	22	22. 5	81.6	79.9	
Total ...	542	181	211. 2	15	50	23.69	71.09	...	
PAHANG—									
Atbara ...	...	90	74. 5	1	...	...	13.4	...	Begin from May.
Kuala Reman ...	303	428	377. 6	3	3	.79	7.9	35.5	
Kuala Tembeling ...	87	82	84. 8	7	...	...	82.3	31.1	
Raub ...	133	117	120. 6	11	17	14. 0	90.9	77.3	
Sungei Mas ...	61	66	62. 8	6	7	11. 1	95.2	34.5	
Sungei Talam ...	177	246	204. 3	5	9	4. 4	24.5	11.2	
Total ...	761	1,029	924. 6	38	36	3.88	35.6	...	
Total for four States...	6,368	6,045	6,630	180	554	8. 3	27.1	...	

APPENDIX K.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc., of Indians in Government Hospitals in 1913.

Name of hospital.	Number at beginning of year.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths on admissions.
Perak—					
District Hospital, Larut ...	88	1,649	1,585	178	10.24
" Ipoh ...	83	3,003	2,796	184	5.96
" Kuala Kangsar ...	46	1,078	1,035	58	5.16
" Gopeng ...	37	1,082	933	44	3.93
" Selama ...	3	187	177	9	4.73
" Kampar ...	41	1,004	973	31	2.96
" Batu Gajah ...	38	1,040	911	77	7.14
Gaol Hospital, Batu Gajah ...	2	67	66		
Central Prison Hospital, Taiping ...	3	56	56		
Gaol Hospital, Papan ...	...	12	12		
Lenggong Hospital ...	13	311	310	10	3.08
Parit Buntar " ...	53	1,404	1,314	72	4.94
Bagan Serai " ...	73	1,749	1,660	86	4.72
Telok Anson " ...	49	1,446	1,333	86	5.75
Tapah " ...	54	1,620	1,487	125	7.46
Tanjong Malim " ...	29	1,062	928	28	2.56
Grit " ...	3	164	160	2	1.19
Klian Intan " ...	3	147	138	6	4.00
Total, Perak Hospitals ...	618	17,081	15,874	996	5.62
Selangor—					
General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ...	84	3,553	3,281	224	6.15
Gaol Hospital, Selangor ...	4	106	105	3	2.72
Lunatic Asylum Hospital, K. Lumpur ...	16	41	43	5	8.77
District Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ...	129	2,258	1,968	245	10.26
Leper " ...	6	18	5	4	16.66
Infirmary " ...	1	10	6	1	9.09
Vagrant " ...	23	122	125	6	4.14
District Hospital, Sungei Besi ...	...	82	79	3	3.65
" Klang ...	106	2,314	1,979	236	9.75
" Kuala Langat ...	7	129	123	7	5.14
" Kuala Selangor ...	22	361	318	32	8.36
" Kajang ...	44	1,135	1,095	213	18.07
" Kuala Kubu ...	36	1,244	1,121	92	7.18
" Rawang ...	21	369	327	25	6.41
" Serendah ...	11	412	293	31	7.32
Total, Selangor Hospitals ...	510	12,154	10,868	1,127	8.90
Negri Sembilan—					
Seremban Hospital ...	87	1,846	1,651	184	9.51
Kuala Pilah " ...	25	831	782	44	5.14
Tampin " ...	32	1,202	1,082	98	7.92
Jekebu " ...	9	234	229	10	4.11
District Hospital, Port Dickson ...	48	507	489	41	7.39
Mantin " ...	4	210	198	11	4.14
Beri-beri " Port Dickson ...					
Total, Negri Sembilan Hospitals ...	205	4,830	4,431	388	7.71
Pahang—					
Kuala Lipis Hospital ...	4	132	121	8	5.88
Pekan " ...	8	80	81	3	3.40
Kuantan " ...	4	168	161	5	2.26
Raub " ...	40	1,132	1,085	59	5.03
Bentong " ...	6	296	280	8	2.64
Total, Pahang Hospitals ...	62	1,808	1,728	83	4.43
Grand Total ...	1,395	35,873	32,901	2,594	6.96

APPENDIX L.

List of Tamil Schools in the Federated Malay States, with Average Enrolment and Attendance, for the year 1913.

Name of school.	Average enrolment.	Average attendance.	Remarks.
Perak—			
Matang Tamil School	41	39	Government
Sungei Gedong	52	43	"
Bagan Serai	45	28	"
Jin Heng Estate, Kuala Kurau	72	65	"
Gula Estate, Kuala Kurau	123	110	"
Simpang Lima, Kuala Kurau	37	28	"
Tamil School, Kuala Kurau	40	33	"
Tamil School, Ipoh	70	55	"
" Tapah	46	31	"
Convent Branch, Kota	115	104	Grant-in-aid
Saint Faith's School, Kota	90	82	"
Bagan Serai, Boys'	59	48	"
" Girls'	37	30	"
Saint Patrick's, Parit Buntar	57	42	"
Total ...	884	738	
Selangor—			
Tamil School, Klang	43	36	Government
Negri Sembilan—			
Tamil School, Seremban	53	45	"
Pahang—			
Nil ... ..	...	...

APPENDIX M.

List of Tamil Schools on Estates at the end of the year 1913.

Name of estate.	Average enrolment.	Remarks.
PERAK—		
Chersonese	65	In use
Dindings and Suffolk	12	"
Gula	110	"
Jebong	15	"
Krian... ..	21	"
Lauderdale	30	"
Nova Scotia	23	"
Sabrang	25	"
Sungei Gedong	47	"
Sungei Limau	50	"
SELANGOR—		
Kuala Lumpur District:		
Batu	18	"
Batu Caves	68	"
Bukit Hitam	30	"
Bukit Kiara	13	"
Bungsar	8	"
Castlefield	28	"
Edinburgh	27	"
Hong Kong	20	"
Kent	12	"
Kepong	15	"
Kinrara	29	"
Ledbury	19	"
Pataling	28	"
Ulu Buloh... ..	18	"
Wardieburn	26	"
Ulu Selangor District:		
Changkat Asa	37	"
Serendah	26	"
Sungei Choh	25	"
Ulu Langat District:		
Aier Itam	8	"
Dominion	8	"
Paradise	12	"
Sydney	15	"
West Country	12	"
Klang District:		
Batu Unjor ... ..	...	Not yet opened
Blackwater	20	In use
Bukit Jelutong ... ..	...	Not yet opened
Bukit Rajah	8	In use
Damansara	30	"
Emerald	21	"
Glenmarie	16	Temporarily closed
Golden Hope	21	In use
Harpenden	38	"
Highlands... ..	50	"
Jalan Acob	43*	"
Merton	12	"
Midlands	40	"
North Hummock	57	"
Padang Java	12	"
Pendamaran	30	"
Reading	20	"
Seafield ... ..	...	Temporarily closed
Shelford	35	In use
Sungei Kapar	90	"
Sungei Puloh	70	"
Telok	20	"
Tremelbye ... ..	...	Not yet opened
Vallambrosa	67	In use

* Includes children from Newbury Estate.

APPENDIX M—(cont.).

List of Tamil Schools on Estates at the end of the year 1913—(cont.).

Name of estate.	Average enrolment.	Remarks.
SELANGOR—(cont.)		
Kuala Selangor District:		
Berjuntai	20	In use
Braunston ... ..	...	Not yet opened
Bukit Cheraka ... ..	...	"
Bukit Kloh and Bharu Selangor ... ..	...	"
Bukit Panjang	25	In use
Carnarvon	35	"
Jeram	25	"
Kamasan	12	"
Kampung Kuantan	40	"
Kuala Selangor	45	"
Kempsey	6	"
Kenny ... ..	...	Not yet opened
Lapan Utan ... ..	...	"
Padang Gajah ... ..	...	"
Riverside	40	In use
Shalimar	18	"
Sungei Buloh	90	"
Kuala Langat District:		
Banteng ... ..	...	Not yet opened
Carey United Rubber	47	In use
Jugra	40	"
Jugra Land and Rubber	100	"
Klanang	60	"
Sungei Buaia	20	"
Sungei Manggis	19	"
Sungei Sedu	53	"
Telok Datoh	42	"
NEGRI SEMBILAN—		
Bukit Nanas	25	"
Labu (F.M.S.)	32	"
New Labu	35	"
Ulu Rantau	14	"
PAHANG—		
Nil ... ..	...	...